

REMARKS

The Office Action mailed December 18, 2003 has been reviewed and the comments of the Patent and Trademark Office have been considered. Claims 1-13 were pending in the present application. Claims 2, 8, and 12 have been amended. No claims have been cancelled or newly added. Accordingly, claims 1- 13 are pending in the application and are submitted for reconsideration.

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the present application in view of the foregoing amendments and in view of the reasons that follow.

Preliminarily, applicants note that on the Office Action Summary, at box 10, the boxes related to the drawings filed on August 8, 2001, are unchecked. Applicants request an indication from the examiner that the drawings were accepted.

This amendment adds, changes and/or deletes claims in this application. A detailed listing of all claims that are, or were, in the application, irrespective of whether the claim(s) remain under examination in the application, is presented, with an appropriate defined status identifier.

Applicants sincerely thank the examiner for indicating that claims 9, 10, and 11 contains allowable subject matter.

In the office action, claim 12 is rejected under 35 USC § 112. Claim 12 is currently amended and therefore the limitation "the web server" now has sufficient antecedent.

In the office action, claims 1-3, 5-8, and 13 are rejected under 35 USC § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. patent 5,745,910 to Piersol et al. (hereafter "Piersol"). Claim 4 is rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Piersol in view of U.S. patent 6,433,882 to Mori et al. (hereafter "Mori"). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections, for at least the following reasons.

1) The rejection of claims 1-3, 5-8, and 13 under 35 USC § 102(b) as being anticipated by Piersol.

Piersol discloses a frame structure which provides an interface between parts of a compound document. Piersol does not disclose a method for printer processing. The pending independent claim 1 recites to a method for printer processing by “receiving a print designation to print a document that comprises a set of canvases”, “constructing a canvas order from the set of canvases”, “getting graphics data in the canvas order”, and “sending the graphics data in canvas order for printer processing”.

In paragraph 6 of this office action, it is stated that “Piersol discloses receiving a print designation to print a document that comprises a set of canvasses (plural pages) (column 8, lines 5-15 and column 6, lines 25-30).”

Column 8, lines 5-15:

The frame is not an element of the part itself. Rather, a frame is one of three separate data structures which form the primitives for defining the layout of a document. These three data structures comprise a canvas, a frame and a transformation. Referring to FIG. 5, the canvas 75 is a data structure which represents the overall context of the document. It includes a description of coordinate space, and a mechanism for capturing a series of graphical commands into an image or representation. Examples of canvasses are a bit or pixel map on a computer screen, a page description language for a printer, and a display list for a computer display.

Column 6, lines 25-40:

Frames and icons are alternative representations of a part. Users can toggle between the frame and icon representations of a part by means of a suitable keyboard or menu command. If a document is large, e.g. it consists of several pages, only a portion of it is visible in the frame. Therefore, frames, like icons, can be opened into windows, to thereby allow all of the contents of large parts to be seen, through scrolling for example, and edited using the functions available with a window, such as magnification. Similarly, they can be closed from a window back into a frame. A frame differs from an icon, in that it allows its contents to be edited in place. A frame is also different from a window because a frame, or even multiple frames, can exist inside a window. A window is a transitory view of objects, which remains open only while a part is being edited or examined. In contrast, a frame is a persistent representation of a part's contents.

According to column 8, lines 5-15 and column 6, lines 25-30, Piersol system is directed to a frame structure which is one of the three separate data structures and the three data structures comprise a canvas, a frame and a transformation. Piersol does not disclose the step for “receiving a print designation to print a document that comprises a set of canvasses” as disclosed in claim 1.

In paragraph 6 of this office action, it is stated that “Piersol discloses constructing a canvas order (page order) (column 6, lines 25-40).” According to column 6, lines 25-40, Piersol discloses the differences between a frame structure and an icon and does not disclose the step for “constructing a canvas order from the set of canvases” as disclosed in claim 1.

In paragraph 6 of this office action, it is stated that “Piersol discloses getting graphics data in the canvas order (column 5, lines 20-30).”

Column 5, lines 20-30:

FIG. 2 illustrates the result of an operation in which the graphic icon 45 has been dragged from the folder in the left window 40 to the text document in the right window 42. As is known in user interfaces which provide a desktop metaphor, such as that shown in FIGS. 2A and 2B, dragging is an operation in which objects can be moved or copied on the desktop and within windows through the actuation of the cursor control device 26. Once the graphic icon is placed within the document, its contents are displayed in a frame 52. Since the document now contains a graphic element as well as a text element, it is referred to as a compound document.

According to column 5, lines 20-30, Piersol discloses a method for creating a compound document containing a graphic element and a text element by dragging a graphic icon 45 from a left window 40 to a text document in a right window 42 and does not disclose the step of “getting graphics data in the canvas order” as disclosed in the claim 1.

In paragraph 6 of this office action, it is stated that “Piersol discloses sending the graphics data for print processing (column 4, lines 41-65 and column 15, lines 51-66).” According to column 4, lines 41-65, Piersol discloses a computer system for implementing the frame structure which provides an interface between parts of a compound document.

According to column 15, lines 51-66, Piersol discloses a desktop part and a document part in which the document part is ultimately printed on a paper or hard copy. Even though Piersol discloses the document part to be printed, it does not disclose the step of “sending the graphics data in canvas order for printer processing” as disclosed in claim 1.

Claims 6 and 13 contain corresponding steps as disclosed in claim 1. The dependent claims are also patentable for at least the same reasons as the independent claims on which they ultimately depend. In addition, they recite additional features which are also patentable when considered as a whole. It is submitted that the claims 1-3, 5-8, and 13 are free of anticipation from Piersol.

2) The rejection of claim 4 under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Piersol in view of Mori.

Mori discloses a system wherein an application 11 enables the user to manipulate the input device 110 to instruct that the subject print job should be subjected to some special printing operation such as duplex printing (see column 8, line 57 to column 9, line 14).

Claim 4 recites that the “print specification is one of duplex or booklet”. Claim 4 is a dependent claim for claim 3 which recites that the “constructing a canvas order step comprises determining a print specification”.

Mori discloses duplex printing as recited in claim 4 but does not disclose the subject matter in claim 3 in which claim 4 ultimately depends upon.

It is further submitted that by combining the teachings of Piersol that discloses a frame structure which provides an interface between parts of a compound document and Mori that discloses a printer control system, a hypothetical person of ordinary skill in the art will not be motivated to or able to implement an operable system much less one as taught in the present invention.

Applicant believes that the present application is now in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration of the application as amended is respectfully requested.

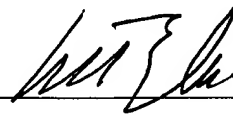
The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is felt that a telephone interview would advance the prosecution of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

Date

3/10/04

By



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